

No. 5.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
SELECT ROSES,
FOR 1889.

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

ELLWANGER & BARRY,



MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

12th EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1889, by ELLWANGER & BARRY, in the office of the
Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

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CATALOGUES

The following Catalogues are published, some annually and some at intervals of two or three years, as becomes necessary, and are sent to all customers whose names are on our books, as soon as issued, free of charge, and to all new applicants, who remit the amounts named below, to cover postage and labor.

No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE OF FRUITS,
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Free.

N. B.—Correspondents and Patrons desiring to visit our grounds are informed that the business office and home grounds are situated in the south part of the City of Rochester, about one mile from the center of the City, on Mount Hope Avenue, and may be reached by Horse Cars from the N. Y. C. & H. R., the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western, Rochester & Pittsburg, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, West Shore, and all the Railroads entering here.

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LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

POST-EXPRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING COMPANY, MILL STREET.

1889.

PREFACE TO TWELFTH EDITION.

The alphabetical arrangement of varieties, which we adopted in former editions, has given such general satisfaction, that we shall continue to employ it. We aim to make our Catalogue as accurate in description and information as is possible, endeavoring to avoid exaggeration, and preferring not to say enough, rather than to overpraise. The descriptions are necessarily brief, but we trust they are sufficiently full and comprehensive for all purposes. The letters which are prefixed, show to what class each kind belongs. The age of the varieties is also given. If any hints as to treatment and culture are desired, they will be found under the proper head.

THE PLANTS which we offer of the *hardy sorts* are dormant from the open ground, one or two years old on own roots or one year old budded on the Manetti. Where the stock of certain varieties consists nearly or wholly of budded plants, it is so stated. In case nothing is said, it is to be inferred that the plants are on their own roots. A correct understanding of this point will save much inconvenience to all concerned. Varieties belonging to the tender classes are growing in four and five-inch pots, unless otherwise stated.

Since the last edition of this Catalogue was issued, we have had under trial many new varieties, but our experience thus far does not justify us in placing but a few of them in the catalogue. We have omitted from the Catalogue several kinds, which, after a thorough trial, appear to be unworthy of a place.

EXHIBITION OF ROSES. A grand display of several acres of roses may be seen on our grounds the last three weeks in June and two first weeks in July. Visitors will be welcomed. This is a rare opportunity to study the comparative merits of the various sorts.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

MANETTI STOCK.

We grow Roses in two ways, viz.: on their own roots from cuttings, and budded low on the Manetti. Most of the tender and climbing sorts are grown from cuttings, the Hybrid Perpetuals, Mosses and Summer Roses are grown in both ways. The Manetti stock was obtained over thirty years ago from Como, Italy, by Thomas Rivers, and has largely superseded the Dog Rose and other stocks. We find many varieties of Roses grown on this stock adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the Summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown on their own roots. Many object to budded Roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting, this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, ETC.

When to Plant. Tender Roses, and all such as are pot-grown, should be planted in the Spring or Summer in this or similar climates; the hardy sorts if dormant, can be planted both in the Fall and the Spring. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer *Fall planting for all hardy kinds*. Dormant plants set out in the Spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the Rose. The Tea-scented and others that are pot-grown, should not be planted until all danger of Spring frosts are past. There need be no hurry for these, since Roses that have been grown in pots are sent out with the balls of earth, and the roots not being disturbed, or only to a slight extent, the plants go right on growing. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and *firmly pressed in with the foot, or (if pot-grown plants) with the hands*, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.* As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the *less* it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

Protection. All of the Tea, Bengal, Noisette, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or, better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, *oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.*

Insects. These are the *bugbears* which prevent many from cultivating the Queen of Flowers, but they offer little discouragement to loyal subjects, for generally it is only the careless and indolent who greatly suffer from these pests. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The *Aphis* is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infest plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to their attacks. There are numerous recipes for their destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is not only very effective in destroying insects where it can be confined, as in greenhouses, but it is less injurious to delicate plants than either the smoke or the liquid. Hence, instead of fumigating greenhouses, it is customary now to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing, creates a vapor, which is destructive to insect life. This method will probably supersede the old way of fumigating with tobacco smoke, which we have always found up to the present time, the best mode where appliances can be had for confining the smoke; this, however, is not very convenient for use in dwelling houses, but we have other excellent remedies which are more practicable. Take four ounces of quassia chips, and boil them ten minutes in a gallon of soft water; strain off the chips and add four ounces of soft soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools, stirring well before using. It may be applied with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes have elapsed, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. Another good remedy is the same as above only tobacco stems—say a quarter or a pound—are used instead of quassia.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain. The red spider may be generally kept off by keeping the plants daily syringed with water. When plants are once infested with this dreaded insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone disperse or destroy them. This application will, of course, cause the foliage to drop off, but it is the only remedy we know to be efficacious. The red spider very seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to the plants under glass.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to, for, like the red spider, it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1st—All orders should be legibly written out on the order sheet herein enclosed. This will save us much trouble and at the same time prevent mistakes.

In case *budded* plants are ordered, state whether we shall send the same varieties on own roots, in case we cannot supply them budded. This is necessary where parties ordering have any preference for either mode. *When nothing is said we exercise our best judgment, and if out of budded plants send those on their own roots, and vice versa.* Budded plants, however, cannot be sent by mail—they are too large; they can only go by express.

2d—To secure fine plants it is advisable that orders be sent in as early as possible, as late in the season the strongest plants will have been selected, and the stock of some varieties exhausted. We fill orders in strict rotation.

3d.—Amateurs, in ordering, will do well to leave the selections to us so far as possible, *but our list is open to all to make their own selections.* Purchasers, however, will please say if they wish us to substitute in case all the varieties ordered cannot be supplied. In such case we always endeavor to send something *better* where it is possible, than the kind called for. *We do not substitute without being requested to do so.*

4th—It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.

5th—Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders so that we can at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business, in all respects, satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

6th—*All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or a Money Order for the amount.* When neither can be had, enclose bank bills in registered letter.

7th—Ladies, in ordering, will please always sign the same name; it often causes us much trouble to receive a letter from Mrs. Mary Smith, and shortly after another from the same party signed Mrs. James T. Smith.

8th—**Plants by Express.** *When no directions are given as to what way the plants are to be sent, we always forward by Express at the purchaser's cost.* The plants which we send in this way (except the new and very scarce varieties) are one year old buds, or one to two year old plants on own roots, and in the case of hardy sorts, are generally dormant. They are, of course, very much larger and more valuable than those sent by mail, and all who can afford it will do much better to get their plants in this way. *These plants are the only ones suitable for immediate effective results.*

9th.—**Plants by Mail.** There is a large number of our customers who, living at remote distances from the Railroad or Express Offices, cannot conveniently receive packages by Express. There is another and larger class, whose means do not admit of extensive purchases, but who cannot and will not be without flowers, and

particularly without roses. To such we are pleased to offer special inducements in the shape of roses by mail, at half the price charged for the large plants, thus enabling *all* to provide themselves with the most beautiful flowers. The plants are sent post paid at the prices named, **but the money must be sent with the order**, as the very large number of letters received by each mail makes it a very laborious matter to keep open accounts with each customer.

The plants sent by mail are grown in two and a half and three-inch pots; they are healthy young plants, well rooted and carefully prepared for mailing.

Note carefully the habit of growth as stated in the description, and you will not be disappointed in the size of the plants; it would be very unreasonable to expect plants of *Eugenie Verdier* as large as *La Reine* or *Xavier Olibo* as strong as *Jacquemint*. We have the very best quality of each kind that it is possible to grow.

SUMMER ROSES.

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY.

Climbing or Sarmentous Roses.

ALL THESE ARE ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

AYRSHIRE ROSES. (*Rosa arvensis hybrida*.) These are of slender, rapid growth, often running fifteen feet in one season, and are used in covering buildings, etc. They do not require rich soil, and should be pruned very little or not at all; they are somewhat less hardy and less valuable than the Hybrid Climbing and Prairie Roses.

BANKSIA ROSES. (*Rosa Banksiae*.) Most of the varieties in this class have small white flowers, resembling double cherry blossoms. The wood is very smooth, slender, and of rapid growth, the foliage quite small. Not being hardy, they have no great value in the North, but in the Southern States they form a very desirable group.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES. (*Rosa hybrida scandens*.) This class takes in those sorts for which it is difficult to find a group where they can be appropriately placed.

PRAIRIE ROSES. (*Rosa Rubifolia*.) These are much the most valuable of all the non-remontant climbers. The foliage is rough, large, with five leaflets, generally of a dark color; for rapidity of growth they equal the Ayrshires, and surpass all climbers in hardiness. The flowers are produced in large clusters late in the season, when other Summer Roses are gone. When it is desired to cover walls, unsightly buildings, etc., with Roses, none will be found to do the work so efficiently as varieties of the Prairie Rose.

Austrian or Yellow Roses.

(*ROSA LUTEA*.)

These require careful pruning. Remove weakly wood altogether, and only shorten a few inches the shoots left for flowering. If pruned close they will not bloom, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood. *They are not grown on old roots, but only as budded plants.*

Moss Roses.

(ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA.)

This is a favorite class with every one, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable.

They are subject, as a class, to mildew, and require close pruning and high culture. They amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped, and has mostly seven leaflets.

The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud. Such kinds as the *Common*, *Gracilis* and *Crested*, with graceful buds, are especially recommended. *Princess Adelaide* is good both in bud and flower, and is grown upon its own roots. The other varieties are difficult to propagate, and are grown as budded plants. Our plants this season are exceptionally strong and fine.

Miscellaneous Roses.

In this class we place all the varieties of Summer Roses grown by us, that are not described in the three preceding classes, *Blanchefleur* and *Céillet Flammande* (French), *Centifolia* (Provence), *Charles Lawson*, *Chenedolle*, *Coupe d'Hebe*, *Madame Lacharme*, *Madam Plantier*, *Magna Charta*, *Paul Verdier* (Hybrid China), *Madam Hardy*, and *Madam Zoetman* (Damask). Many of the groups of Summer Roses, by hybridization, are greatly intermixed; in some classes but one or two varieties are considered worth growing; on this account we see no use in a catalogue for a multitude of divisions, and therefore place them all in one class.

PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

Blooming continually, or at intervals from June to November.

Bengal or China Roses.

(ROSA INDICA.)

These are mostly of moderate growth, and though not fragrant are very appropriate and beautiful for beds on a lawn, and for pot culture in the house. The foliage is in five leaflets, rather small. They bloom all Summer and Autumn in the open ground; but are more tender than any other class except the Teas. This class is admirably adapted for the Window Garden. *All are on their own roots.*

Bourbon Roses.

(ROSA BOURBONIANA.)

These are not quite hardy, but a very slight protection suffices them. Those of moderate growth require close pruning. They are continual bloomers, mostly of rapid

growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage, and are the most beautiful in the Autumn. The flowers for the most part are produced in clusters, and are generally of light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant. The *moderate* growers are mostly suitable for low beds on the lawn. Owing to hybridization with other classes, the varieties differ very greatly in their characteristics. *All are on their own roots.*

Noisette or Champney Roses.

(*ROSA MOSCHATA HYBRIDA.*)

The Noisette Rose is a product of America, and obtains its name from Phillippe Noisette, a florist from Charleston, South Carolina.

John Champney, of Charleston, from the seed of the White Musk Rose, fertilized by the Blush China, raised a variety which was called Champney's Pink Cluster. A few years after this, Phillippe Noisette, from the seed of Champney's Pink Cluster, raised the Blush Noisette, and this he sent to his brother, Louis Noisette, of Paris, under the name of Noisette Rose. The true name, therefore, for this class, should be the Champney, but the change cannot now be made.

The group is naturally of vigorous growth, nearly hardy, and produces large clusters of flowers; but, through hybridization with the Tea section, the original characteristics have, in part, disappeared. The varieties now generally grown are less hardy, and have partially lost the clustering tendency; but the flowers have much more substance and are far more beautiful. As they now exist, they are valuable as Sarmentous or Pillar Roses in sheltered positions, and particularly so under glass. Nothing can be finer than a wall covered with Lamarque or Cloth of Gold. The leaflets are five to seven in number. *All are on their own roots.*

Tea Roses.

(*ROSA INDICA ODORATA.*)

All are on their own roots.

The Tea Rose may well be taken as a synonym for all that is delicately beautiful. What refinement of color, what subdued yet powerful fragrance do they possess! They may justly be called the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers, many of them, are large and very delicate in their shades of colors, such as white, straw, salmon, and various tints of rose combined with these. While, as a rule, they are inferior to the Hybrid Perpetuals in brilliancy of color and fullness of flower, the distinction between varieties is equally marked, and for bouquets and cut flowers they greatly excel all other classes. Like other tender Roses their flowers improve in quality as the season advances, and reach perfection in Autumn. In judging the merits of a Tea Rose we do not always consider fullness of flowers a requisite. A Hybrid Perpetual is nothing if not at least moderately full, but some of our most valued Teas have but very few petals, and are comparatively single. Such are Bon Silene, Isabella Sprunt, Safrano, etc. All these have exquisitely formed buds, and are therefore prized as invaluable. The Teas are more tender than any of the other classes, and need a little more care in their protection. We have rejected all varieties that are of feeble growth (excepting *Niphotos*) and unhealthy habit, retaining only such as combine beauty of flower with good constitution.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

(*ROSA INDICA ODORATA HYBRIDA.*)

This is a comparatively new group, flowering as profusely as the Monthly Roses, produced from crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals; it is yet in an incipient state; within a few years there will, doubtless, be a great many varieties introduced. There has not been opportunity for testing the hardiness of most of the kinds, but they will probably prove quite as robust as the *Victor Verdier* race of Remontant Roses. La France, the oldest variety of the class, is probably more highly prized by connoisseurs than any other Rose, and though none of the new varieties in this division have proved her equal, there will yet be found, we hope, some worthy companions among them.

Polyantha Roses.

(*ROSA POLYANTHA.*)

This is an interesting group from Japan, of comparatively recent introduction. The foliage and flowers are both very small, the latter being produced *in panicles*. The original varieties are non-remontant, but what we offer are crosses or hybrids, natural or artificial, between the single flowered Polyantha and varieties of other classes, Teas, etc. They are ever blooming, of slender growth, produce extremely beautiful little flowers, and are quite as hardy as the Hybrid Noisettes and Hybrid Teas. Their character of blossoming in paniced clusters, gives them a distinctive interest, and they are much esteemed by those who have seen them. As an edging for a bed of monthly roses they are very effective and useful. We are greatly pleased with them, and strongly recommend them to all devotees of the Rose.

Hybrid Climbing or Sarmentous Roses.

(*ROSA HYBRIDA SCANDENS.*)

These are of modern origin, coming from various sources; many of them are sports from varieties of Remontant Roses. It promises to be a valuable and interesting group. None of them make growth enough to cover large buildings, but for trellis or pillar work they are very desirable.

Perpetual Moss Roses.

(*ROSA CENTIFOLIA MUSCOSA.*)

These have the same characteristics as the other Moss Roses, except that they flower in Autumn. A great many so-called Perpetual Moss Roses have been sent out, but those which we offer are the only ones, in our opinion, that are worth growing. None of these give buds that are equal in quality to some of the Summer varieties, but they come at a time of year when the others are not to be had, and are therefore useful.

Hybrid Noisette Roses.

(*ROSA NOISETTIANA HYBRIDA.*)

This is a modern group of considerable importance, obtained chiefly from crosses between Remontant, Bourbon and Noisette Roses. They generally flower in small clusters, and bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are mostly white, and though small are generally of good form. They are of about the same hardiness as the Bourbons and Hybrid Teas, requiring a little more care in their protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals. *Eliza Boelle* and *Mme. Noman* are the most beautiful, but are also the poorest growers. It is a class quite subject to mildew.

Hybrid Remontant or Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

(ROSA DAMASCENA HYBRIDA.)

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like *Alfred Colomb*, *Louis Van Houtte*, *Mme. Victor Verdier*, etc., are most deliciously perfumed.

Although they are styled *perpetual* bloomers, none of them are such in reality. However, many of them yield a fair second crop of flowers in the Autumn, which is very acceptable. Aside from this, there is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction.

ABBREVIATIONS, describing the classes to which the varieties belong.

A. —Austrian.	H. R. —Hybrid Remontant.
Ay. —Ayrshire.	H. T. —Hybrid Tea.
Bk. —Banksia.	M. —Moss.
Beng. —Bengal.	Mult. —Multiflora.
B. —Bourbon.	N. —Noisette.
Cl. T. —Climbing Tea.	P. M. —Perpetual Moss.
Dam. —Damask.	Pol. —Polyantha.
Fr. —French.	P. —Prairie.
H. Ch. —Hybrid China.	Prov. —Provence.
H. Cl. —Hybrid Climbing.	S. —Scotch.
H. N. —Hybrid Noisette.	T. —Tea.

ABBREVIATIONS USED, Describing the Habit of Growth.

Vig.—For vigorous, being those varieties which are most rampant in growth and produce long, strong shoots.

Free.—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.

Mod.—Moderate; these make a fair, compact growth, but less strong than the preceding.

Dwf.—Dwarf; these are the most delicate or slow growing sorts. Among hardy Roses, those marked *dwf.* should almost invariably be budded.

MANNER OF DESCRIPTION.

1st.—**Habit of Growth.**—*Vig.*, *free*, *mod.*, *dwf.*

2d.—**Color.**—The prevailing shade in the most perfect development of the flower.

3d.—**Size.**—Small. Flowers from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Medium. “ “ 2 3 “ “

Large. “ “ 3 4 “ “

Very large. “ “ 4 5 “ “

4th.—**Fullness.**—**SEMI-DOUBLE.** With 2 to 4 rows of petals. **DOUBLE.** Having more than 4 rows of petals, but which show the stamens when fully blown. **FULL.** When the stamens are hid.

5th.—**Form.**—**CUPPED.** Inner petals shorter than the outer ones, the latter stand erect and are generally somewhat incurved; example, *Baroness Rothschild*. **GLOBULAR.** Outer petals are concave with convex edges, folding richly one about the other, tapering from the center. Example, *Countess of Serenye*. **FLAT.** The surface of the flower is level or nearly even, and all the petals are exposed to view. Example, *Mme. Hardy*.

6th.—Peculiarities of foliage, thorns, number of leaflets, fragrance, etc.

It is hoped that the above will make intelligible the terms used to describe the different varieties.

PRICES OF ROSES.

LARGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS.

For single plants, the price set opposite each variety.

For varieties priced at 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Special terms will be given to parties wanting 500 or more, the price depending upon the varieties desired. All large planters who have not bought of us are urged to visit our grounds and see the quality of the plants we offer; we are sure they will be convinced of the superiority of our stock, and that the best are the cheapest.

Particular attention is called to the care we have always exercised in keeping our stock true to name, and, also that with a very few exceptions, separately noted, we grow those sorts only that are thoroughly distinct, and of *healthy* habit. Plants that are false to name, or are constitutionally of weak growth and sickly habit, are dear at any price.

SMALL PLANTS BY MAIL,

Grown in 2½ and 3-inch pots will be supplied at half the price asked for the larger plants.

Varieties of Roses that cannot be sent by Mail.

There are a number of varieties which propagate from cuttings with so much difficulty, some of them utterly refusing to grow, that to save our customers disappointment, we have found it necessary to append a list of all such. Henceforth, these varieties can only be obtained as *budded plants sent by express*; we have none to send by mail, and all parties desiring plants by mail will please consult this list before sending their order.

Abel Grand, Baroness Rothschild, Blanchefleur, Boieldien, Centifolia or Cabbage, Charles Margottin, Climbing Edwd. Morren, Common Moss, Crested Moss, Duke of Albany, Edward Morren, Emily Laxton, Etienne Levet, Eugenie Verdier, Francois Michelon, Gracilis, Harrison's Yellow, Hippolyte Jamain, Horace Vernet, Laneit, Little Gem, Mabel Morrison, Mad. Edwd. Ory, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, Mad. Hardy, Mad. Laeharme, Mad. Noman, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marquise de Castellane, Merveille de Lyon, Persian Yellow, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Rugosa Alba and Rubra, White Baroness, White Bath.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— OF —

SELECT ROSES.

(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)

Class.		Price Large Size.
H. R.	Abel Carriere , <i>mod.</i> E. Verdier, 1875. Velvety crimson, with fiery center. Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in Autumn. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Abel Grand , <i>free.</i> Damaizin, 1865. Silvery pink, sometimes glossy-rose; large full, fragrant; valuable in the Autumn. Budded plants.....	50
Beng.	Agrippina or Cramoisi-Superieur , <i>mod.</i> Plantier, 1834. Rich velvety crimson, moderately double, fine in bud; a valuable bedding variety. One of the best.....	50
H. R.	Alfred Colomb , <i>free.</i> Lacharme, 1865. Raised from <i>Jacquemint</i> . Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	America , <i>vig.</i> (Professor C. G. Page, of Washington; sent out by Ward, 1859.) Raised from <i>Solfaterre</i> , fertilized by <i>Safrano</i> ; creamy yellow; with a salmon tinge.....	50
H. R.	American Beauty , <i>vig.</i> (Hon. G. Bancroft; sent out by Geo. Field & Bro., 1885.) Large, globular; deep pink shaded with earmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing, and may be found valuable for cultivation out of doors.....	50
T.	Angele Jacquier , <i>free.</i> Guillot, 1879. Pale rose, sometimes flesh; the base of petals tinged with coppery yellow; very sweet; free flowering. A lovely Tea, bearing some resemblance both to <i>Catherine Mermet</i> and <i>Rubens</i> . Highly commended.....	50
P.	Auna Maria , <i>vig.</i> Samuel Feast, 1843. Blush; cluster large; has few thorns.....	50
H. R.	Anne de Diesbach , <i>vig.</i> Lacharme, 1858. <i>Syn.</i> Glory of France. Raised from <i>La Reine</i> . Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots...	50
H. R.	Annie Wood , <i>mod.</i> or <i>free.</i> E. Verdier, 1866. Vermilion, very fragrant; fine in Autumn; of splendid finish. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Antoine Verdier , <i>mod.</i> Jamain, 1871. Rose tinged with lilac; well formed buds but without perfume; while not of the first quality, the flowers are as good as those of <i>Hermosa</i> and as freely produced; valuable for bedding. Budded and on own roots.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
B.	Apolline , <i>vig.</i> V. Verdier, 1848. Rosy pink; large cupped flowers, the best of all the Bourbons in open air.....	50
P.	Baltimore Belle , <i>vig.</i> Sam. Feast, 1843. Pale bluish, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.....	50
H. R.	Baron de Bonstetten , <i>vig.</i> Liabaud, 1871. Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.....	50
H. R.	Baroness Rothschild , <i>mod.</i> or <i>decf.</i> Pernet, 1867. Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short-jointed; very hardy and a late bloomer. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Baronne Prevost , <i>vig.</i> Deprez. (Sent out by Cochet in 1842.) Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant, very hardy. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Cl. T.	Belle Lyonnaise , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1869. Raised from Gloire de Dijon. Pale yellow, sometimes shaded; distinct, fine. Ranks next to Gloire de Dijon among members of that family.....	50
Ay.	Bennett's Seedling , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1840. Pure white double flowers of medium size.....	50
Fr.	Blanchefleur , <i>free.</i> Vibert, 1846. White, tinged with flesh; medium size, flat; very fragrant and good. Blooms in great profusion very early in the season. A valuable garden rose. Budded plants.....	50
P. M.	Blanche Moreau , <i>vig.</i> Moreau-Robert, 1880. Pure white, large, full and of perfect form, the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with a deep green moss. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Boieldien , <i>vig.</i> Garcon, 1877. Cherry red, very large, very full; flat form. An improved <i>Mme. Boll.</i> Budded plants.....	50
T.	Bon Silene, or Silene , <i>free.</i> Hardy, 1839. Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free-flowering. Valuable for the buds.....	50
T.	Bongere , <i>free.</i> Bougere, 1832. Bronzed pink; large and moderately full; one of the hardiest.....	50
H. T.	Captain Christy , <i>mod.</i> or <i>decf.</i> Lacharme, 1873. Flesh-color, deepening toward the center; medium size, sometimes large, full. Ill-shaped flowers are not uncommon, but when the flowers are perfect there are none more admirable.....	50
M.	Captain John Ingram , <i>free.</i> Laffay, 1876. Purplish crimson. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Caroline de Sansal , <i>vig.</i> Raised by Deprez, sent out by Hippolyte-Jamain, 1849. Pale flesh color, deepening towards the center; large, full, flat, often irregular in form. Rather subject to mildew, but a lovely rose when perfect, and one of the hardiest. Generally the best in Autumn. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Caroline Kuster , <i>vig.</i> Pernet, 1873. This is sometimes classed with the Noisettes, but it differs from them in habit, being bushy. Pale yellow, sometimes mottled with rose. A free-blooming, excellent bedding variety.....	50
T.	Catharine Mermet , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-fils, 1869. Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery luster possessed by <i>La France</i> ; large, full, and of beautiful form; when the flowers expand they yield a delightful perfume; decidedly one of the finest Teas; cultivated extensively by florists for cut flowers.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
Pol.	Cecile Brunner , <i>mod.</i> Mme. Ducher, 1880. A hybrid from <i>Polyantha simplex</i> fertilized by a Tea. Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature Rose for floral work, opera bouquets, etc. Violets mix well with it and make a bouquet of rare loveliness. Highly commended	50
Prov.	Centifolia , Cabbage or Common Provence , <i>free.</i> Rose color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A superb variety. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Charles Darwin , <i>mod. or free.</i> Laxton, 1879. Brownish crimson, with a tinge of violet; large, full, cupped; a superb Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Charles Lawson , <i>rig.</i> Lawson, 1853. Rose color; large, full flowers; fragrant. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Charles Lefebvre , <i>free or mod.</i> Lacharme, 1861. From <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> × <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Reddish-crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish-green; few thorns of light red. A splendid Rose.....	50
H. R.	Charles Margottin , <i>mod.</i> Margottin, 1865. A seedling from <i>Jules Margottin</i> . Reddish-crimson; form semi-cupped; very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped; smooth; reddish wood, with occasional red spines; an excellent, distinct sort. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Charles Ravolli , <i>free.</i> Pernet, 1875. Carmine rose, not unlike <i>Bon Silene</i>	50
H. Ch.	Chenedolle , <i>rig.</i> Bright red; large and double; shoots very spiny. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. T.	Cheshunt Hybrid , <i>rig.</i> G. Paul, 1873. From <i>Madame de Turtas</i> × <i>Prince Camille de Rohan</i> . Cherry-carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A free bloomer in Spring but not in Autumn; distinct and fine	50
H. R.	Clara Cochet , <i>rig.</i> Lacharme, 1886. Clear satin rose, with brighter centers, large and full. Small plants.....	75
T.	Clandius Levet , <i>rig.</i> Levet pere, 1886. Carmine rose, salmon center; large and full. Small plants.....	75
H. Cl.	Climbing Bessie Johnson , <i>rig.</i> G. Paul, 1878. Of the <i>Jules Margottin</i> type. Blush, highly scented. A very excellent Pillar Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Cl. T.	Climbing Devoniensis , <i>rig.</i> Pavitt, 1858. Creamy-white, center sometimes with blush, very large, nearly full, delightfully scented.....	50
H. Cl.	Climbing Edward Morren , <i>rig.</i> G. Paul, 1879. The flowers are somewhat smaller than those of the old variety and they seem to open better. Budded plants.....	50
H. Cl.	Climbing Jules Margottin , <i>rig.</i> Cranston, 1875. Carmine-rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning, kept in bush form; it should be in every collection..	50
H. Cl.	Climbing Victor Verdier , <i>free.</i> G. Paul, 1871. Carmine-rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella , <i>free.</i> Coquereau, 1843. Raised from <i>Lamarque</i> . Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges; large double flowers. A magnificent variety, but difficult to grow. Prune sparingly.....	50

Class		Price Large Size.
B.	Comice de Tarn-et-Garonne , <i>mod.</i> Pradel, 1852. Carmine-red; well formed, fragrant, free blooming.-----	50
M.	Common Moss , <i>free.</i> Pale rose, very beautiful buds. A great favorite. Budded plants.-----	50
H. R.	Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant , <i>mod.</i> Marest, 1859. Deep pink, of medium size; full, fragrant, of perfect globular form. A lovely rose, very hardy. Budded and on own roots.-----	50
T.	Comtesse de Frignense , <i>vig.</i> Guillot et fils, 1886. Delicate canary yellow; large, full, well formed; bud long and pointed; free flowering; very promising.-----	75
M.	Comtesse de Murinais , <i>vig.</i> Vibert, 1843. White, tinged with flesh. Budded and on own roots.-----	50
T.	Comtesse de Nadaillac , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1871. Coppery-yellow, illumined with carmine rose; large, full, distinct and effective. An estimable rose.-----	50
H. R.	Comtesse de Serenye , <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1874. Silvery pink, often mottled; a full, finely shaped, globular flower of medium size, slightly fragrant; not reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer. The blooms are not good in wet weather. Appears in perfection late in the season, after most of the Hybrids have passed out of bloom. Requires and merits extra care. Budded and on own roots.-----	50
T.	Comtesse Riza du Parc , <i>free.</i> Schwartz, 1876. Raised from <i>Comtesse de Labarthe</i> . Bronzed rose, with a carmine tint; flowers of medium size, moderately full, highly perfumed. One of the best under glass. A shy bloomer when bedded out.-----	50
H. N.	Coquette des Alpes , <i>vig. or free.</i> Lacharme, 1867. White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.-----	50
H. N.	Coquette des Blanchés , <i>vig. or free.</i> Lacharme, 1872. Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower. This seems to supersede <i>Baronne de Maynard</i> and <i>Mme. Alfred de Rougemont</i> .-----	50
T.	Coquette de Lyon , <i>free or vig.</i> Ducher, 1870. Pale yellow; medium or small size; the most productive and the most valuable bedding sort of all the Teas.-----	50
T.	Cornelia Cook , <i>mod.</i> Anthony Cook, 1855. A seedling from <i>Deroniensis</i> . Pale, yellowish-white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers very large and very full; not a free bloomer, and often does not open well, but a superb rose when well grown.-----	50
H. R.	Countess of Oxford , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-pere, 1869. A seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots.-----	50
H. Ch.	Coupe d'Hebe , <i>vig.</i> Laffay, 1840. Deep pink; moderately large, cupped-shaped flowers; seven leaflets. A fine Rose. Budded and own roots.-----	50
M.	Crested Moss , <i>free.</i> Vibert, 1827. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose. Budded plants.-----	50
Beng.	Douglass , <i>free.</i> V. Verdier, 1848. Crimson, medium size, semi-double; fine buds. A valuable variety for forcing, giving larger buds than <i>Agrippina</i> .-----	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
H. R.	Due de Montpensier , <i>free</i> . Leveque, 1876. Red, shaded with crimson; a good sort. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Beng.	Ducher , <i>free</i> . Ducher, 1869. Pure white, good form; medium size; free bloomer.....	50
Beng.	Duchess of Edinburgh , <i>mod</i> . Nabonnand, 1874. Seedling from <i>Souvenir de David d'Angers</i> . Deep crimson, turning lighter as the bud expands; of good size, moderately full; no fragrance; flowers freely.....	50
H. R.	Duke of Albany , <i>vig</i> . W. Paul & Son, 1882. Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; a free Autumnal bloomer. Budded plants...	50
H. R.	Duke of Teck , <i>free or vig</i> . G. Paul, 1880. Very bright crimson; full, medium size; particularly fine early in the season. Much the best of its type; commended. Budded and on own roots...	50
H. R.	Earl of Dufferin , <i>vig</i> . Alexander Dickson & Sons, 1887. "A hybrid perpetual of a remarkably vigorous growth and bushy habit, with thick handsome foliage. It is an early, continuous and late bloomer; flowers of large size, full, perfect symmetry and of a most delightful fragrance, remaining a long time in good condition; color rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; petals large, round and very smooth. The finest and most distinct dark colored Rose yet produced.".....	50
H. R.	Earl of Pembroke , <i>vig</i> . Bennett, 1882. Form and habit of <i>Marquise de Castellane</i> , but not quite so thorny; color very soft, velvety crimson, enlivened on the margin of the petals with bright red; quite distinct. Budded plants.....	75
H. R.	Eclair , <i>vig</i> . Lacharme, 1883. Fiery red, large, handsome, in the way of <i>Charles Lefebvre</i>	50
B.	Edward Desfosses , <i>free</i> . Renard-Courtier, 1840. Fine carmine rose; fragrant, good.....	50
H. R.	Edward Morren , <i>vig</i> . Granger, 1868. Cherry-rose; large, flat flower, very full, often imperfect. A splendid exhibition sort when well grown. Budded plants.....	50
H. N.	Eliza Boele , <i>mod</i> . Guillot, 1869. White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size; full, beautiful circular form. An exquisite rose. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Emily Laxton , <i>free or vig</i> . Laxton, 1877. Cherry-rose; good in the bud. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Etienne Levet , <i>mod</i> . Levet, 1871. Raised from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Carmine-red; one of the finest in the type. Budded plants...	50
T.	Etoile de Lyon , <i>free</i> . Guillot, 1881. Of the same form, size and fullness of its rival, <i>Perle des Jardins</i> , but is of a lighter yellow, without salmon—more the shade of <i>Coquette de Lyon</i> , and is of better habit. This variety has not proved satisfactory to some growers because the outer petals have been ragged.....	50
H. R.	Eugenie Verdier , <i>druf</i> . Guillot-fils, 1869. Raised from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Beautiful silvery-pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds; large, lustrous foliage; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the <i>Victor Verdier</i> type. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	E. Y. Teas , <i>mod. or druf</i> . E. Verdier, 1874. Carmine-crimson, highly scented. An improved <i>Senateur Vaisse</i> . Budded plants...	50
H. R.	Fisher Holmes , <i>vig. or free</i> . E. Verdier, 1865. Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose; one that may be briefly described as an im-	

Class.		Price Large Size.
	proved <i>Jacqueminot</i> , being of better quality and producing more flowers under glass. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Francois Levet , <i>rig.</i> A. Levet, 1880. Cherry-red; medium size; well formed, one of the <i>Paul Verdier</i> style; very free bloomer.....	50
H. R.	Francois Michelin , <i>free.</i> Levet, 1871. A seedling from <i>La Reine</i> . Deep carmine rose; very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Light green wood and foliage; thorns not numerous, wood long-jointed; foliage slightly crimped like <i>La Reine</i> ; habit very erect. A very distinct choice sort; excellent, late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the Autumn. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Gabriel Tournier , <i>free or rig.</i> Levet, 1876. Rosy-red; large, globular flowers; particularly free in Autumn. An improved <i>Peonie</i> . Budded and on own roots.....	50
P.	Gem of the Prairies , <i>free.</i> Adolphus Burgess, 1865. Red, occasionally blotched with white; a supposed cross hybrid between <i>Queen of the Prairies</i> and <i>Madam Laffay</i> . Large, flat flowers; the only variety in the class which is fragrant. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	General Jacqueminot , <i>rig.</i> Rouselet, 1853. A probable seedling from the Hybrid China, <i>Gloire des Rosamanes</i> . Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.....	50
T.	General Tartas , <i>free.</i> Bernede. Buff rose; of especial value for the buds.....	50
H. R.	General Washington , <i>mod.</i> Granger, 1861. A seedling from <i>Triomphe de l'Exposition</i> . Bright red, with crimson shade; large flat form, often indented or imperfect; very full, and a very free bloomer. Budded and on own roots.....	50
B.	George Peabody , <i>mod.</i> Pentland, 1857. Rich crimson with a shade of carmine; a bright attractive shade; full; fragrant. One of the best.....	50
H. R.	George Prince , <i>free or rig.</i> E. Verdier, 1864. Rosy-crimson. A free blooming, excellent rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Gerard Desbois , <i>rig.</i> Bright red; of good habit and form, and one of the hardiest.....	50
H. R.	Gloire Lyonnaise , <i>rig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1885. White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance. It appears to possess merit.....	50
Cl. T.	Gloire de Dijon , <i>rig.</i> Jacotot, 1853. Color, a combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers very large, and good globular form; hardy.....	50
H. R.	Glory of Cheshunt , <i>rig.</i> G. Paul, 1880. Rich crimson, double; effective; shy in the Autumn. Budded and on own roots....	50
M.	Gracilis , <i>free.</i> Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate, fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses. Budded plants.....	50
A.	Harrison's Yellow , <i>free.</i> Harrison, 1830. Golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. A freer bloomer than <i>Persian Yellow</i> . Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Henry Shulteis , <i>rig.</i> Bennett, 1882. <i>Mabel Morrison</i> × <i>E. Y. Teas</i> . Large, good form, and very full; color, pinkish-rose; sweet-scented. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. T.	Her Majesty . Bennett, 1885. <i>Mabel Morrison</i> × <i>Canary</i> . "Clear and bright satiny-rose; the flowers are exceedingly large, very	

Class.		Price Large Size.
	full, the petals most symmetrically arranged; growth robust and rapid, foliage handsome." It has not proved satisfactory to us, being a shy bloomer and mildewing badly.....	75
B.	Hermosa , <i>mod.</i> Marcheseau, 1840. Bright rose; a most constant bloomer. One of the best.....	50
H. R.	Hippolyte Jamain , <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1874. A probable seedling from <i>Victor Verdier</i> . Carmine-red; large, full and fine semi-globular form. The foliage when young has a deeper shade of red than is seen in any other sort. The hardiest of the <i>Victor Verdier</i> type. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Homer , <i>vig.</i> Robert, 1859. Salmon-rose, often richly mottled; a free bloomer; moderately hardy; beautiful buds, varying in color, but always good; best in the open air. A charming sort.....	50
H. R.	Horace Vernet , <i>def.</i> or <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1866. Crimson, illuminated with scarlet; large, double, of beautiful wavy outline; in constitution delicate. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Isabella Sprunt , <i>free.</i> Rev. James M. Sprunt, 1865. Sulphur-yellow; very beautiful in the bud. A sport from <i>Safrano</i> , which variety it greatly resembles in every particular save the color of the flower.....	50
Beng.	James Sprunt , <i>vig.</i> Rev. James M. Sprunt, 1858. A climbing sport from <i>Agrippina</i> ; crimson; the same color as the parent sort, but the flowers fuller and larger.....	50
H. R.	Jean Liabaud , <i>free.</i> Liabaud, 1875. Crimson-maroon, illuminated with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A very beautiful dark rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	John Hopper , <i>free.</i> Ward, 1862. A seedling from <i>Jules Margottin</i> , fertilized by <i>Mme. Vidot</i> . Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous; A profuse bloomer and standard sort. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Jules Finger , <i>free.</i> Ducher, 1879. Bronzed rose, very large; sweet-scented. An improved <i>General Tartas</i>	50
H. R.	Lady Helen Stewart , <i>vig.</i> Alexander Dickson & Sons, 1887. "A Hybrid perpetual of vigorous growth, with stout, erect wood, and thick handsome foliage; flowers well carried on a long stiff stem, large, full, of most perfect form, and very highly perfumed; color, bright crimson-scarlet, uniform throughout, petals of great substance, large, round. A very distinct and beautiful variety, flowering profusely throughout the entire season until late in autumn, when it is especially fine.".....	50
H. T.	La France , <i>mod.</i> or <i>free.</i> Guillot-fils, 1867. Raised from seed of a Tea Rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all Roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.....	50
M.	Lanceii , <i>mod.</i> Laffay, 1854. Red; good foliage with five leaflets, not subject to mildew. Budded plants.....	50
T.	La Princesse Vera , <i>free</i> or <i>vig.</i> Nabonnand, 1878. Flesh bordered with coppery-rose; large, full; very handsome in bud as well as when fully developed; not much scented; excellent for bedding. A useful Rose that should be generally grown.....	50
H. R.	La Reine , <i>free</i> or <i>vig.</i> Laffay, 1844. Glossy rose, large, moderately full; very free flowering, and one of the most hardy. A useful Rose, though no longer Queen. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	La Rosiere , <i>free.</i> Damaizin, 1874. Belonging to the <i>Prince Camille</i> type. Velvety-crimson. A fine rose, excelling <i>Prince</i>	

Class.		Price Large Size.
	<i>Camille</i> ; petals with good substance. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Lamarque , <i>vig.</i> Marechal, 1830. White, with sulphur center; flowers in clusters; generally seven leaflets. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.....	50
T.	Letty Coles , <i>free</i> Keynes, 1875. Rose-colored. A sport from <i>Madame Willermoz</i>	50
M.	Little Gem , <i>durf.</i> W. Paul, 1880. A miniature Moss Rose, forming compact bushes densely covered with small double crimson flowers, beautifully mossed. Budded plants.....	50
Pol.	Little White Pet , <i>vig.</i> One of the prettiest of this class; very free.....	50
H. R.	Louis Van Houtte , <i>durf.</i> or <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1869. Crimson maroon; medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming and, altogether, the best crimson Rose we have; budded and on own roots.....	50
B.	Louise Odier , <i>vig.</i> Margottin, 1851. Bright rose; large and of good shape; hardy.....	50
H. R.	Mabel Morrison , <i>mod.</i> Bronghton, 1878. White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the Autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> . A very valuable white rose. Budded plants.....	50
Cl. T.	Mme. Berard , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1870. A seedling from <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> , which it resembles, but the flowers are less full, of a fresher shade, and better in the bud. A valuable addition to the <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> family.....	50
T.	Mme. Bravy , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, of <i>Pont Cherin</i> , 1848; sent out by Guillot-pere, of Lyons. <i>Syn. Alba Rosea, Mme. Sertot</i> . Creamy-white, large, full; of very symmetrical form and delicate fragrance. A superb Tea.....	50
T.	Mme. Cusin , <i>vig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1881. Violet-rose, tinged with yellow, fine form.....	50
T.	Mme. de Tartas , <i>mod.</i> Bernede. Bright rose, large, full and free blooming.....	50
T.	Mme. de Vatry , <i>free.</i> Red, shaded with salmon, of good form both in bud and flower; a choice old sort.....	50
T.	Mme. de Watteville , <i>vig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1884. Salmon white, each petal bordered with bright rose like a tulip; buds long, fragrant.....	50
P. M.	Mme. Edward Ory , <i>mod.</i> Moreau-Robert, 1854. Carmine-red. Budded plants.....	50
T.	Mme. Falcot , <i>mod.</i> Guillot-fils, 1858. Nankeen, changing to yellow.....	50
H. R.	Mme. Gabriel Luizet , <i>vig. free.</i> Liabaud, 1878. Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shape; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> . Budded plants.....	50
Dam.	Mme. Hardy , <i>vig.</i> Hardy, 1832. White, large, very full, flat form; highly fragrant. Budded plants.....	50
H. R.	Mme. Joly , <i>free.</i> Rose-color, medium size; fragrant and of good shape. Seems to contain some Bourbon blood. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Mme. Lacharme , <i>durf.</i> Lacharme, 1872. From <i>Jules Margottin</i> and <i>Sombreuil</i> . White, slightly shaded with pink; medium size; globular, full flowers. The habit is bushy; small, crimped foliage; quite hardy. Budded plants.....	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
T.	Mme. Lambard, free. Lacharme, 1877. Rosy salmon, but somewhat variable in color; large, full, very distinct and beautiful	50
H. N.	Mme. Noman, dwarf. Guillot-pere, 1867. White, sometimes with shaded center, medium size; full, globular. A rose of exquisite beauty. Budded plants	50
H. Ch.	Mme. Plantier, free. Plantier, 1835. Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups	50
Cl. T.	Mme. Trifle, eig. Levet, 1869. Yellow, suffused with fawn...	50
H. R.	Mme. Victor Verdier, mod. E. Verdier, 1863. Carmine crimson, large, full, very fragrant; excellent. Budded, and on own roots	50
T.	Mme. Welche, mod. Ducher, 1878. Yellow, the center orange-yellow, large, rather flat form; a distinct, good rose.	50
Dan.	Mme. Zetman, mod. or free. Delicate flesh, changing to white, large, very full, flat form. Budded and on own roots.	50
H. Ch.	Magna Charta, eig. W. Paul, 1876. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent Rose. Valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots	50
N.	Marechal Niel, free. Pradel, 1864. Said to be a seedling from <i>Isabella Gray</i> . Deep yellow; very large; very full; globular; highly scented. It is of delicate constitution and requires careful treatment; it should not be severely pruned. The finest of all Yellow Roses	50
H. R.	Marguerite de St. Amande, free. Sansal, 1864. Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state; this variety will give more fine blooms in the Autumn than almost any other in the class. One of the most valuable Roses. Budded plants	50
H. R.	Marie Baumann, mod. Baumann, 1863. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant; wood freely covered with rather small, light red thorns. Extra fine. Budded and on own roots.	50
T.	Marie Ducher, free. Ducher, 1868. Salmon-rose; very large, full, and a free bloomer; the form of <i>Gloire de Dijon</i> ; excellent habit	50
T.	Marie Guillot, mod. Guillot-fils, 1874. White tinted with pale yellow; large, full, and of fine shape. A most beautiful rose but not fragrant.	50
H. R.	Marie Rady, free. Fontaine, 1865. Vermilion, shaded with crimson; large, very full, of fine globular form. A fragrant, superb sort, but a shy bloomer in Autumn. Budded and on own roots	50
T.	Marie Van Houtte, free. Ducher, 1871. From <i>Madame de Tartas</i> and <i>Madame Falcot</i> . White, slightly tinged with yellow; edge of petals often lined with rose; flowers large and full; in every way a most charming sort. Highly commended.	50
H. R.	Marquise de Castellane, mod. Pernet, 1869. Carmine-rose, a bright and permanent shade, very large, very full; not fragrant, but a very effective exhibition variety. Budded plants.	50
H. R.	Marshall P. Wilder. Raised by us from the seed of the Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color, cherry-carmine, much like a light-colored Marie Baumann, or a shade deeper than Marie Rady, and very fragrant. In wood, foliage	

Class.		Price Large Size.
	and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb, but the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved Alfred Colomb, and as good a rose as has been raised by any one. It is undoubtedly the finest of its color. Budded and on own roots.	50
H. R.	Maurice Bernardin , <i>rig.</i> or <i>free</i> . Granger, 1861. <i>Syn. Ferdinand de Lesseps. Exposition de Bré.</i> A seedling from <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> . Bright crimson, large, moderately full; a good free blooming sort, generally coming in clusters. Perhaps the most prolific of all crimson Roses in the Spring. Budded and on own roots.	50
H. R.	Merveille de Lyon , <i>mod.</i> Pernet, 1882. Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> , with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Budded plants.	50
Pol.	Mignonette , <i>mod.</i> Gnillot, 1881. Delicate rose, changing to blush, very small, double; a little smaller than <i>Paquerette</i> , and less full, but distinct and attractive. A strong grower and very free bloomer. One of the best of the type.	50
Pol.	Miniature , <i>rig.</i> Alegatiere, 1884. Rosy white, changing to white; full, sweet, in clusters.	50
T.	Miss Ethel Brownlow , <i>rig.</i> Alexander Dickson & Sons, 1887. "A Tea of robust branching habit; foliage rich and handsome; very free flowering; flowers well carried on a long, stout stem, large, of great substance, and perfect form, always opening well; color bright salmon pink, shaded yellow at base of petals. Thoroughly distinct."	50
P.	Mrs. Hovey , <i>rig.</i> Joshua Pierce, 1850. Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white, resembles <i>Baltimore Belle</i> .	50
T.	Namenlose Schöne , <i>rig.</i> A variety in which much merit has been discovered by German growers. The true name being lost this expressive name has been given it. It is white tinged with sulphur yellow; very fragrant, both buds and flowers large and well formed; very free blooming.	50
T.	Niphetos , <i>durf.</i> Bougere, 1844. White, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow; long pointed buds, the petals thick and durable. A very beautiful variety under glass; it is not suited for growing in open air.	50
T.	Odorata, or Blush Tea , <i>free.</i> Carmine, fading to pink or blush; flowers somewhat loose, but very large and good in the bud; very fragrant and free flowering.	50
Fr.	Œillet Flammande , <i>free.</i> Vibert, 1845. White, striped with rose, like a variegated Carnation; medium sized, double flowers. Budded and on own roots.	50
T.	Papa Goutier , <i>rig.</i> Nabonnand, 1883. Rose shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; large, semi-double, fragrant, free growing, profuse flowering; very popular for winter forcing.	50
Pol.	Paquerette , <i>free.</i> Guillot, 1875. This is the oldest of the white varieties. Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms, full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double-flowering cherry. In flower continuously from June to November. A rose for the million.	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
H. R.	Paul Neyron , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1869. A seedling from Victor Verdier, fertilized by <i>Anne de Diesbach</i> . Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Paul Jamain , <i>free.</i> Jamain, 1878. Crimson, slightly tinged with violet-red; similar to <i>Charles Lefebvre</i> . Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. Ch.	Paul Verdier , <i>vig.</i> C. Verdier, 1866. Carmine-red, large, well-built flowers. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Perle des Jardins , <i>free.</i> Levet, 1874. A beautiful straw-color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free flowering. Now established as the most popular yellow Rose for forcing.....	50
Pol.	Perle d'Or , <i>mod.</i> Dubreuil. Nankeen yellow with orange center; very dwarf, branching habit, blooming in clusters of twenty to thirty flowers.....	50
A.	Persian Yellow , <i>free.</i> Willock, 1830. Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year, in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had. Budded plants.....	50
H. T.	Pierre Guillot , <i>mod.</i> Guillot, 1879. Deep red, tinged with crimson, full, well-formed, fragrant; it is but little lighter in color than <i>Duke of Connaught</i> , much more fragrant, and should be grown by all ordinary cultivators in place of <i>Duke of Connaught</i> . It makes quite a desirable bedding variety.....	50
H. R.	Pierre Notting , <i>free.</i> Portener, 1863. Deep maroon, illumined with bright crimson, often suffused with velvet; large, or very large, globular form, pointed buds, highly scented. A superb dark rose, often at its best in the Autumn; should be in every collection. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. R.	Pride of Waltham , <i>vig.</i> Wm. Paul & Son, 1882. Delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose. Flowers large and full.	50
H. R.	Prince Camille de Rohan , <i>free.</i> E. Verdier, 1861. Deep velvety-crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid Rose. Budded and own roots.....	50
H. R.	Prince de Portia , <i>free.</i> E. Verdier, 1865. Vermilion, medium size, moderately full, well-formed; one of the most fragrant; a splendid variety. Budded and on own roots.....	50
M.	Princess Adelaide , <i>vig.</i> Laffay, 1845. Pale rose, of medium size and good form. Foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely.	50
H. Cl.	Princess Louise Victoria , <i>vig.</i> Knight, 1872. Soft salmon-pink; of medium size, of good semi-globular form; not fragrant. Wood rather smooth, foliage dark and handsome. A very beautiful Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
N.	Pumila , <i>free.</i> Salmon, shaded with rose; very free bloomer. Seems to have <i>Safrano</i> blood.....	50
H. T.	Puritan , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1886. A hybrid from <i>Mabel Morrison</i> and <i>Devoniensis</i> . In size and shape resembles the former; flowers large, often badly formed, pure white, sweet; fine foliage. This variety has greatly disappointed us. It has little merit apparently.....	1 00
P.	Queen of the Prairies , <i>vig.</i> Samuel Feast, 1843. Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.....	50

CROSS.	Price Large Size.
H. R. Queen of Queens , <i>rig.</i> Paul, 1882. Flowers pink with blush edges, large and full; of perfect form. Budded and on own roots	75
H. R. Queen of Waltham , <i>mod.</i> or <i>free.</i> W. Paul & Son, 1875. Cherry-crimson, flowers of good size and form; a late blooming variety; quite fragrant. Budded and on own roots	50
B. Queen of the Bourbons , <i>mod.</i> Manger, 1834. Fawn and rose; fragrant and a profuse bloomer	50
Beng. Queen's Scarlet , <i>mod.</i> Hallock & Thorpe, 1880. Crimson; seems to be almost the same as <i>Ayrippina</i>	50
H. R. Red Gauntlet , <i>rig.</i> W. Paul & Son, 1881. Bright scarlet-crimson, shaded with deep rose, very large and full. A distinct and handsome variety of good habit and constitution. Budded plants	50
Cl. T. Reine Marie Henriette , <i>rig.</i> A. Levet, 1878. A seedling from <i>Mme. Berard</i> , fertilized by <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> . Flowers large, full; color, beautiful cherry-red, a pure shade; flowers somewhat scented. An extra fine climbing variety	50
H. T. Reine Olga de Wurtemberg , <i>rig.</i> Nabonnand, 1881. Brilliant red; very large, semi-double	50
H. R. Rev. J. B. M. Camm , <i>mod.</i> Turner, 1875. Carmine-rose, a fine, enduring shade, medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free blooming sorts; superb. Budded plants	50
T. Rosalie . This was raised by us from seed of the <i>Marie Van Houtte</i> . It is of slender yet healthy growth; foliage small, dark green; flower small, a little larger than <i>Paquerette</i> , and of a deep pink color, about the shade of <i>Madame Lambert</i> . It is very pretty in bud and the flowers are of good substance, and remain perfect for a long time. It has a pleasing fragrance	50
H. R. Rosieriste Jacobs , <i>rig.</i> Ducher, 1880. Bright velvety-red, shaded with blackish crimson; large, full; of fine globular form. Budded plants	50
T. Rubens , <i>free.</i> Robert, 1859. White, shaded with rose; long buds; large, full and very beautiful; one of the finest Teas	50
Rugosa alba , <i>mod.</i> A species from Japan. Single pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub. Budded plants	50
Rugosa rosea , <i>rig.</i> Also from Japan. Flowers rose-colored, tinged with violet; same size and form but of more vigorous habit than the preceding; a valuable shrub	50
Rugosa rubra , <i>rig.</i> Another Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy-crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. Budded plants	50
T. Safrano , <i>free.</i> Beauregard, 1849. Saffron and apricot; a very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties, and in the bud state scarcely to be surpassed	50
P. M. Salet , <i>free</i> or <i>rig.</i> Lacharme, 1854. Light rose, large, full; pretty in bud. Budded and on own roots	50
N. Solfaterre , <i>rig.</i> <i>Syn. Augusta.</i> Boyeau, 1843. Raised from <i>Lamarque</i> . Sulphur yellow, large, full, slightly fragrant	50
T. Sombreuil , <i>rig.</i> Robert & Moreau, 1851. Creamy-white, tinted with rose, very large; quite free from mildew and one of the hardiest. A splendid sort for growing out of doors	50
T. Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet , <i>rig.</i> Guillot-fils, 1885. "Salmon white, center coppery rose, large and full, very sweet"	75
B. Souvenir de la Malmaison , <i>mod.</i> Beluze, 1843. Delicate flesh, tinted with fawn; flat form; very large and full, with rich foliage. A superb Rose	50

Class.		Price Large Size.
T.	Souvenir d'un Ami , <i>free</i> . Belot, 1846. Pale rose, sometimes slightly suffused with salmon, very large, full, globular, highly perfumed; an old favorite. Highly esteemed for forcing.....	50
T.	Souvenir de Victor Hugo , <i>vig.</i> Bonnaire, 1886. "China rose, center coppery; large, full and distinct.".....	50
S.	Stanwell Perpetual , <i>mod.</i> Lee. Blush, medium size, double, delicately scented, foliage very small, nine to eleven leaflets. A hybrid which blooms in the Autumn, and it is the earliest to blossom in the Spring of any sort catalogued by us. Budded and on own roots.....	50
T.	Sunset , <i>mod.</i> Henderson, 1884. A sport from <i>Perle des Jardins</i> . Identical in every respect with that variety except that its color, instead of, being a canary yellow, is of a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, similar but deeper than <i>Safrano</i> or <i>Mad. Fulcot</i> . In size, vigor and productiveness it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.....	50
T.	Suzanne Blanchet , <i>vig.</i> Nabonnand, 1886. "Rose tinted with flesh color, large and of fine form; very fragrant.....	75
T.	The Bride , <i>free</i> . May, 1885. A sport from <i>Catharine Mermet</i> . Pure white, large, fine form, very fragrant, free bloomer; admirably adapted for forcing; an acquisition.....	50
T.	Triomphe de Luxembourg , <i>free</i> . Hardy, 1836. Buff-rose, large, good buds, of healthy habit; a desirable bedding variety.....	50
P.	Triumphant , <i>vig.</i> Joshua Pierce, 1850. White, tinted with flesh, double and compact, distinct. Seven leaflets are not uncommon.....	50
H. R.	Ulrich Brummer , <i>vig.</i> Levet, 1881. Raised from <i>Paul Neyron</i> . Cherry red. Budded plants. Valuable for forcing.....	50
H. R.	Victor Verdier , <i>mod.</i> Lacharme, 1859. Bright rose with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety with its numerous progeny, is more tender than any of the other types in the class. A beautiful Rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
H. T.	Viscountess Folkestone , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1887. Creamy pink, large, full, sweet.....	75
N.	W. A. Richardson , <i>vig.</i> Ducher, 1878. Orange yellow, medium size, good form; very distinct.....	50
Bk.	White Banksia , <i>vig.</i> Pure white, small, full flower; violet scented.....	50
H. R.	White Baroness , <i>mod.</i> G. Paul. 1882. A sport from <i>Baroness Rothschild</i> . Pure white, the same shape and flowers as the parent. Budded plants.....	50
M.	White Bath , <i>mod.</i> Salter. White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. This is by far the best white moss. Budded plants.....	50
T.	White Bon Silene . F. Morat, 1883. A sport of the well-known <i>Bon Silene</i> , of a pearly whiteness, vigorous and free-flowering.....	50
H. T.	William F. Bennett , <i>vig.</i> Bennett, 1885. Beautiful, glowing crimson, similar to <i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> , with a bud similar to <i>Niphetos</i> ; very fragrant; a very free bloomer but a moderate grower.....	75
H. R.	Xavier Olibo , <i>mod.</i> or <i>durf.</i> Lacharme, 1864. Very dark, rich crimson, large size; a magnificent, velvety rose. Budded and on own roots.....	50
Bk.	Yellow Banksia , <i>vig.</i> Clear yellow; small double flowers.....	50

ROSES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Those which excel for the various qualities considered are marked *

Roses Most Suitable for Forcing.

SUMMER VARIETIES. — *Blanchefleur, Common Moss, Crested Moss, Gracilis (Moss), Mme. Hardy, Mme. Zetman, *Mme. Plantier, *Magna Charta.

BENGAL AND BOURBON. — Agrippina, Donglass, Duchess of Edinburgh, Edward Desfosses, Hermosa, Queen of Bourbons, Souvenir de la Malmaison.

TEA SCENTED. — *Bon Silene, Bougere, Catharine Mermet, Coquette de Lyon, Comtesse Riza du Pare, Etoile de Lyon, Gerard Desbois, Homer, *Isabella Sprunt, Jean Pernet, *Mme. Bravy, Mme. Lambard, Marie Gnillot, *Marie Van Houtte, Niphetos, Odorata, *Perle des Jardins, Rosalie, Rubens, *Safrano, *Souvenir d'un Ami, and some others.

HYBRID NOISETTE. — Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Madame Noman, and others.

HYBRID PERPETUAL. — *American Beauty, *Anne de Diesbach, *Baroness Rothschild, Boieldieu, Charles Margottin, Countess of Oxford, *Comtesse de Serenye, Francois Michelon, *Hippolyte Jamain, John Hopper, La Reine, Mabel Morrison, Mme. G. Luizet, *Mme. Lacharme, *Marguerite de St. Amande, Marquise de Castellane, Paul Neyron, Victor Verdier.

Charles Margottin is the only crimson one named in the list, the dark varieties being much inferior to the light ones for this purpose. Among the best are Alfred Colomb, Charles Lefebvre, *Fisher Holmes, General Jacqueminot, Louis Van Houtte, Marie Baumann, Pierre Notting, Marshall P. Wilder.

Climbing Roses for Conservatory.

NOISETTE. — Lamarque, Marechal Niel, Solfaterre, and others

BENGAL. — James Sprunt.

TEA SCENTED. — All the Climbing Sections.

Free Blooming Autumnal Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Abel Grand, Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Annie Wood, Baronne Prevost, Baroness Rothschild, *Boieldieu, *Comtesse de Serenye, Countess of Oxford, Eugene Verdier, *Francois Michelin, General Washington, Hippolyte Jamain, Horace Vernet, John Hopper, La Reine, Louis Van Houtte, Mabel Morrison, **Marguerite de St. Amande, Marie Baumann, **Marshall P. Wilder, Paul Neyron, *Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Victor Verdier.

Besides these varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, all other classes of Perpetual Roses, with the exception of a few sorts, produce flowers freely in the Autumn.

Highly Scented Roses.

SUMMER ROSES.—Banksia, Common Moss, Crested Moss, Gracilis (Moss), Blanchelleur, Centifolia. Madam Hardy.

NOISETTE.—Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

TEA.—*Bon Silene, Catharine Mermet, Comtesse Riza du Parc, *Devoniensis, (Climbing), Mme. Bravy, Mme. Welche, Marie Van Houtte, Odorata, *Souvenir d'un Ami, Reine Marie Henriette.

HYBRID TEA.—*La France, Mme. Alexandre Bernaix.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—*American Beauty, Alfred Colomb, Baronne Prevost, General Jacqueminot, Horace Vernet, **Louis Van Houtte, *Mme. Victor Verdier, Marie Rady, Marie Baumann, *Marshall P. Wilder, Maurice Bernardin, Pierre Notting, Queen of Waltham, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Xavier Olibo.

The Most Hardy Roses.

BOURBON.—Apolline, Edward Desfosses, Hermosa, *Louise Odier.

CLIMBING TEA.—Gloire de Dijon, Reine Marie Henriette.

TEA.—Bougere, Gerard Desbois, Homer, Madame de Vatry, Marie Ducher, *Sombreuil.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Abel Grand, Anne de Diesbach, Baron de Bonstetten, *Baronne Prevost, *Baroness Rothschild, Caroline de Sansal, Charles Margottin, Comtesse de Serenye, Edward Morren, Francois Michelin, General Jacqueminot, *La Reine, *Mabel Morrison, Mme. Joly, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marquise de Castellane, Marshall P. Wilder, Maurice Bernardin.

SUMMER ROSES.—All of these are very hardy, with scarce any exception.

COLOR DIVISION.

Select Hybrid Remontant Roses.

This arrangement will be an aid to those desirous of planting in masses or beds, enabling them to select, at a glance, varieties for different lines of color, etc. For planting in beds more than one variety, the habit of growth should be carefully noted, selecting for the center of the bed those sorts marked *vig.*; next in order those sorts marked *free*, *mod.*, *dwarf*.

DEEP CRIMSON AND MAROON.—A. Carriere, *mod.* or *free*. Baron de Bonstetten, *vig*. Jean Liabaud, *free*. Louis Van Houtte, *free*. Pierre Notting, *free* or *vig*. Princee Camille, *free*. Xavier Olibo, *free* or *mod*.

BRIGHT CRIMSON.—Chas. Lefebvre, *free*. Fisher Holmes, *free*. Gen. Jacqueminot, *vig*. Horace Vernet, *mod*.

CARMINE - CRIMSON AND VERMILION.—A. Colomb, *free*. Charles Margottin, *mod*. General Washington, *mod*. Mme. V. Verdier, *mod*. Marie Rady, *free*. Marie Baumann, *mod*. Marshall P. Wilder, *vig*. Maurice Bernardin, *vig*. or *free*. Queen of Waltham, *free*.

CARMINE OR DEEP ROSE.—A. de Diesbaech, *vig*. Baronne Prevost, *vig*. Boieldieu, *vig*. Countess of Oxford, *mod.* or *free*. Edward Morren, *vig*. Francois Michelon, *free*. Hippolyte Jamain, *mod*. John Hopper, *free*. La Reine, *free* or *vig*. Marquise de Castellane, *mod*. Paul Neyron, *vig*. Rev. J. B. M. Camm, *mod*. Victor Verdier, *mod*.

BRIGHT ROSE WITH DEEP PINK.—Abel Grand, *free* or *mod*. Comtesse C. de Chabillant, *mod*. Mme. Joly, *free*. E. Verdier, *dwarf*. Marguerite de St. Amande, *free*.

PALE PINK OR FLESH COLOR.—Baroness Rothschild, *mod*. Caroline de Sansal, *vig*. Comtesse de Serenye, *mod.* or *free*. Mme. Gabriel Luizet, *vig*. or *free*.

WHITE.—Mabel Morrison, *mod*. Merveille de Lyon, *mod*. White Baroness, *mod*.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The following have been selected from the many kinds offered as the most promising. We have not tested them sufficiently to enable us to give a decided opinion of their merits, hence we append the description of the originator. We consider them all worthy of careful trial.

Hybrid Remontant Roses.

Dinsmore, *rig.* Peter Henderson, 1887. Scarlet crimson, large, double, very fragrant, profuse bloomer; a valuable bedding rose. 50 cents to \$1.

Earl of Dufferin. See page 17.

Lady Helen Stewart. See page 19.

Mrs. John Laing, *rig.* Bennett, 1887. A seedling from Francois Michelin, soft pink in color, in the way of Mme. Gabrielle Luizet. Large, finely shaped; very fragrant; valuable for forcing, every shoot producing magnificent bloom, blooms perfect; flowers continuously in the open ground, 50 cents to \$1.

Gloire de Margottin, *rig.* Margottin, 1887. Dazzling scarlet, large, full, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; vigorous and remarkably free flowering. Small plants ready in April. \$1.

Hybrid Rugosa Rose.

Madame G. Bruant, *rig.* Bruant, 1888. The first of a new race of hybrids originated by crossing the single Rugosa with the Tea Sombreuil; flower long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape, produced freely in clusters, pure white, foliage resembles that of Rugosa—makes a very attractive plant. 50 cents to \$1.

Hybrid Climbing Rose.

Max Singer, *vig.* Lacharme 1885. Bright red, changing to pale rose, very vigorous; promises to be a good climber. 50 cents to \$1.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

Dr. Pasteur, *vig.* Moreau—Robert, 1887. Rosy carmine, long bud, flowers globular, finely formed, free flowering, dark rich foliage. 50 cents to \$1.

Meteor, *vig.* Bennett, 1887. Rich, dark, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; a constant bloomer; healthy, with no tendency to mildew, admirable for forcing. 50 cents to \$1.

Souvenir de Wootton, *vig.* Cook, 1888. A red hybrid Tea from seed of Bon Silene, fertilized with Louis Van Houtte; color red, perfectly double, very fragrant, shoots long, erect; a new American rose. 50 cents to \$1.

Tea Roses.

Annie Cook, *vig.* Cook, 1888. A seedling from Bon Silene, delicate shade of pink, changing to white under glass in mid winter; another new American rose. 50 cents to \$1.

Claudine Perreau, *vig.* Lambert, 1887. A seedling of Souvenir d'un Ami, with full globular, pink flowers; flower stems stiff, blooms well displayed. 50 cents to \$1.

Comtesse Horace de Choiseul, *vig.* Leveque, 1885. Delicate rose, shaded with coppery yellow, large, full and finely formed. 50 cents to \$1.

Countess Anna Thun, *vig.* Soupert and Notting, 1887. Golden orange yellow; large, full, cupped, very fragrant. 50 cents to \$1.

Francisca Kruger, *vig.* Coppery yellow, shaded with peach, large and full. 50 cents to \$1.

Grace Darling, *vig.* Bennett, 1884. Large and full, creamy white, tinted with peach, free flowering, distinct. 50 cents to \$1.

Luciole, *vig.* Guillot, 1886. Carmine rose, tinted with saffron yellow, base of petals coppery yellow; large, long, well shaped bud, very fragrant. 50 cents to \$1.

Mme. Philemon Cochet, *vig.* Cochet, 1888. Bright rose reflexed with salmon white, medium size. 50 cents to \$1.

Mme. Hoste, *vig.* Guillot fils, 1888. Large, well formed, with broad, thick, imbricated petals, buds long, color yellowish white, with a deeper buff yellow shading. 50 cents to \$1.

Mme. Etienne, *vig.* Bernaix, 1887. Rose colored, of good size and form, free flowering, distinct. 50 cents to \$1.

Mme. Scipion Cochet, *vig.* Bernaix, 1887. Rosy yellow, large and double, margin of petals wavy, beautiful glossy foliage, free flowering. 50 cents to \$1.

Marquise de Vivens, *vig.* Dubreuil, 1885. Bright carmine on the edges of outside petals, gradually becoming straw color at the base, distinct. 50 cents to \$1.

Miss Ethel Brownlow. See page 22.

Reine Nathalie de Serbie, *vig.* Soupert et Notting, 1885. Flesh color, shaded lightly with yellow, large and full, of good form, very fragrant. 50 cents to \$1.

Polyantha Rose.

Marie Drevon, *vig.* Large, well formed flowers; dark rosy satin, shaded with flesh; a rampant grower. 50 cents to \$1.